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settlement in Acadia or Nova Scotia, until its destruction by the English from Virginia. Since Dr. Shea wrote much new material has been discovered relating to the Huguenot settlement in Florida. Fewer, but still some, new documents have also been found shedding light upon early French effort in Nova Scotia and on the St. Lawrence. In so sumptuous an edition some attempt, we must repeat, ought to have been made to bring the notes up to the level of present-day scholarship.

The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania. A Study of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch. By OSCAR KUHN. (New York: Henry Holt and Co. 1901. Pp. 268.)

The Germans in Colonial Times. By LUCY FORNEY BITTINGER. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1901. Pp. 314.)

It is unfortunate that the history of the Pennsylvania Germans has reached the English-speaking public, for the most part, in the form of *sketches* written by laymen or laywomen who either did not know the subject, or did not understand the art of bookmaking. Attention was directed to this in the review of Cobb's *Story of the Palatines* (AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, III. 553) but since that time even more flagrant illustrations of superficial treatment of the subject have been furnished in Beidelman's *The Story of the Pennsylvania Germans*, Easton, 1898, and in Lucy Forney Bittinger's *The Germans in Colonial Times*. It can not be said, of course, of all, or even most of the writers who have contributed to the *Annual Reports* of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland or to the *Proceedings* of the Pennsylvania German Society, that they are trained historians, but this must be said to their credit: first, that they restrict themselves to brief periods or to definite and more or less local problems; second, that they actually collect new material and treat the matter on their own account; third, they subject their results to editorial committees for revision. In this way useful results have been obtained for both of these publications. A good instance of this kind of commendable amateur work is Hermann Schuhricht's *History of the German Element in Virginia* (eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth *Annual Reports* of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, 1897-1900).

The work of Miss Bittinger is a narrative of the chief episodes of the history of the Germans in this country in the colonial epoch. The story is loosely thrown together, following in the main the general plan of the older German books, which took their cue from Franz Löher's *Geschichte und Zustände der Deutschen in Amerika* (Cincinnati and Leipzig, 1847). The work is a hasty compilation, made after a brief study into the literature of the subject, but is in no sense a scientific contribution to the history of the Germans in America. The sources consulted are mentioned at the end of the book, but without any apparent reference to their order of importance or publication. This bibliography is limited almost ex-

clusively to American works, and even here we note the omission of such general accounts as Eickhoff's *In der neuen Heimat*. The pseudo-novel application of the term "Völkerwanderung" in the *Foreword* is too naïve to require comment. Moreover, it is no longer in place to speak of the Germans in America as an undiscovered or newly discovered people.

The style of the book is rugged and at times obscure, as the following passage will show (p. 15): "Men with none of that preparation of heart which our forefathers *quaintly* called 'experimental religion' were ordained and ministered to congregations, famished for plain teaching of duty, scholastic treatises, or furious polemics against the sins of sectarianism, the dangers of good works, and the wickedness of prayer-meetings." After this passage, such offences against style as "nor did it *content* the longings of many" (p. 13); "Of which Penn, *like* the able man that he was, took advantage," appear slight. It is regrettable that the most hasty and superficial treatments of the history of these Germans, such as S. G. Fisher's *The Making of Pennsylvania* and that of Miss Bittinger, should have come without critical revision from Pennsylvania itself and from Philadelphia, where the great original sources are so rich and numerous.

As offsetting the works above mentioned we have a really good account of the Pennsylvania Germans in Kuhn's *The German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania*. This is the first scholarly treatment of the general subject yet published in the English language. The author, himself to the manner born, has actually taken the trouble, not only to look up and "consult" the literature on the subject, but has, unlike his predecessors, *assimilated* the material of his sources and given it independent treatment. The general outline of the book overlaps at some points that of Miss Bittinger's. The chapters treat successively: The Historic Background, Settlement of the German Counties of Pennsylvania, The Pennsylvania-German Farmer in the Eighteenth Century, Language and Literature, The Religious Life, In Peace and in War, and as an appendix, Pennsylvania-German Family Names.

Attempts have been made by others to trace the causes which led to the early migration of the Germans to Pennsylvania, attempts based largely upon the older books of Häusser, *Geschichte der Rheinischen Pfalz*, and Löher, *Geschichte und Zustände*; whereas Kuhns, like everyone fully acquainted with the subject, knows of the existence of such important books as Freytag's *Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit*, Riehl's charming books, especially *Die Pfälzer*, and *Culturstudien*. He institutes upon the basis of these and other still more recent authorities such as Dändliker, *Geschichte der Schweiz* (1893-1895), Höfler, *Volksmedizin und Aberglaube in Oberbayerns Gegenwart und Vergangenheit* (new ed. 1893), and E. H. Meyer, *Deutsche Volkskunde* (1898), a comparison of the Pennsylvania Germans with their European successors. These sources have been cited in such a way as to enable the reader to follow out the subject on his own account. And we cannot commend too highly to our American publishers as well as bookmakers, the German footnote

method here employed of keeping tab on the subject-matter, even of popular books. It is high time that English and American writers of treatises should cease to pose as infallible oracles by ignoring the sources from which they draw. Besides being an exasperation to the intelligent reader, such oracular books are a waste of time to the busy investigator.

While Professor Kuhns does not claim originality in the way of investigation for his book, he has, nevertheless, in addition to the feature of good method noted above, made a new contribution to the subject in the chapter on the Pennsylvania-German family names, a subject to which he has given special attention for a number of years.

Among the features specially worthy of note are: The clear presentation of the origin and relation of the various German sects in Pennsylvania, for the general reader the best statement of the subject in English; the description of the German farmer; the felicitous comparisons of the Rhenish Palatinate (Rheinpfalz) and Switzerland with German Pennsylvania; references to parallels in German literature, particularly in the case of the Pennsylvania-German proverbs and the clear presentation of the attitude of the Pennsylvania Germans toward education.

If the book were not such a good one, we should be inclined to find fault with a few points, such as the following: The exaggeration of the importance of the Mennonites as compared with their Quaker neighbors (pp. 175 f.) and the exclusive use of the term "Reformed Mennonites" instead of the happier and more local term "New Mennonites" ("New-Mennists"); and the statement that the mysticism of Kelpius was an excessive form of pietism (p. 159). Of course this mysticism has its roots farther back in Jacob Böhme and in the earlier mystics of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. It was rather a parallel development with pietism from the earlier impulse. Pietism finds its prototype rather in Luther and Tauler, while mysticism in the same period is represented by the disciples of Böhme, Kuhlmann, Knorr von Rosenroth and their kind (cf. Koch, *Geschichte des Kirchenlieds*, IV. 175 ff). The statement on p. 81 that Germans as servants did not come till late in the eighteenth century seems open to question. The line between "redemptioner" and "servant" seems not to have been so strictly drawn, even in the seventeenth century; as appears from Benjamin Furly's "Collection of Various Pieces Concerning Pennsylvania" (*Penn. Mag.* Cf. also "Indentured Labor in Pennsylvania," thesis in MS. by C. A. Herrick; and F. R. Diffenderffer's treatment of the Redemptioners in *Proceedings of the Penna. German Society*, last volume).

In the discussion of flowers and horticulture we note no reference to the works of John David Schoepf, *Materia Medica Americana*, etc., Erlangen 1787, and *Reise durch einige der mittlern südl. Vereinigten nord-amer. Staaten, 1783-1784*, Erlangen 1788; or to Fr. Ad. Jul. von Wangenheim's *Beschreibung einiger nordamericanischen Holz- und Buscharten, mit Anwendung auf deutsche Forste*, Göttingen 1781, and *Beytrag zur teutschen holzgerechten Forstwissenschaft, die Anpflanzung nordamericanischer Holzarten*, etc., Göttingen 1787, folio, with excel-

lent cuts illustrating American trees). In the chapter In Peace and in War we should have expected some mention of such well-known works as J. G. Rosengarten's *The German Soldier in the Wars of the United States*, and Lowell's *The Hessians and the other German Auxiliaries of Great Britain in the Revolution*, not to speak of other important sources both English and German.

It is not quite orthodox philology to say as on page 120, that Pennsylvania-German *pf* is "simplified" to *p*; the accepted point of view is that the *p* was not mutated or shifted to the fricata *pf* in this case. In fairness to the Schwenkfelders the author might have mentioned the fact that they took definite steps toward higher education as early as 1764, and that this impulse still continues in vigorous form in the Perkiomen Seminary of Pennsylvania, Pa. The statement that the Dunkards date their origin from 1719 is misleading or rather incorrect, as the beginning of the sect goes back to the Schwarzenau Brethren of 1708 (cf. Brunbaugh, *A History of the Brethren*, p. 29 ff.). The following misprints have been noted in the list of sources cited: *Eckhoff*, p. 248 for Eickhoff; *Gibson* for Gibbons.

Passing by all these minor details, we close by emphasizing the great service which such a systematic general survey as that of Professor Kuhns must render both to the general public and to historical science, by presenting in orderly form accurate statements of facts and thus clearing the way for an intelligent appreciation of further results of more detailed historical research in this field. The felicitous style of the book makes it attractive to the general reader.

M. D. LEARNED.

Conrad Weiser, and the Indian Policy of Colonial Pennsylvania. By JOSEPH S. WALTON. (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs and Co. 1901. Pp. 420.)

THE impression which one gathers from popular treatises on American history with regard to the Indian policy of Pennsylvania is that William Penn, by one simple and praiseworthy transaction at Shackamaxon, purchased the soil of Pennsylvania from its Indian proprietors; that his successors with weaker conscience took advantage of their ignorance and defrauded them, and that this brought on the Indian troubles of 1755 and succeeding years. A very little study will suffice to shatter the simplicity of this interesting story. The whole history of colonial Pennsylvania is a history of constant Indian negotiations. Penn bought up the southeastern corner by piece-meal. His successors continued the transaction and the last section was not purchased till 1782.

Various factors complicated the problem for both white and red men. In the first half-century of provincial life there was but one party in the colonial government so far as the Indian question was concerned. Later, when the proprietors pulled one way and the popularly elected assembly another, each tried to gain certain advantages by thwarting the plans of